Business Notices.

KNOX'S SUPERB FALL STYLE OF HATS-in the exoduction of which, it is said, KNOX has really surpassed all previous skillful efforts are selling quite as rapidly as they can be surpaised. There is nothing so well becomes a man as good manners and a KNOX hat; and we are certain that no gentleman of taste, who wishes to be in the fashion, will long delay a visit to KNOX's headquarters, No. 212. Broadway, where these most elegant productions are to be obtained.

The FASIMON of the season for FALL HATS has The FASHION of the States of the Union have for been introduced by GERIN. New York and the Union have for years accepted the quarterly issues of GERIN as the governing atyles of the day, and his Fatt Hart for 1856 will be found to atyles of the day, and his Fatt Hart for 1856 will be found to atyles of the day, and his Fatt Hart for 1856 will be found to atyles of the historial to the admiration of men of taste GERIN, No. 218 Broadway, and judgment.

Opposite St. Paul's Church.

WHITE'S \$3 HAT, FALL STYLE, now ready

AUTUMNAL FASHIONS .- The gem of the toilet for bines all that is valuable and desirable, for a price that nothing to its resi worth. Call and see Baxra's spi sortment at No. 106 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

THE YOUNG MAN'S HAT .- SILK HATS in new Patterns are this day introduced. Their adaptation to you men and other points of excellence, as style, quality and primers and other points of excellence, as style, quality and primers beepeak for them the special nutrice of our young and economics.

Lexary & Co., Astor House, Broadway all patrons.

Leaders and introducers of Fashior

BURNING OF LILIENTHAL'S TOBACCO FACTORY.

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STILL ANOTHER VICTORY for the

CRLEBRATED WILDER PATEN SULMANDER SAFE.

One of these celebrated Fire proof Safes delivered up its conBents in a FERFECT STATE OF PRESERVATION, after passing
through the fire at the burning of Lillenthal's Tobacco Factory
on the 2d inst.

This celebrated Fire proof Safe is NOT now made and soil
by Sthas C. Herring, his licrose having expired, but can be had
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by Sthas C. Herring, his licrose with his completed their
Manufactory, and are now ready to receive orders.

Dupot, No. 122 Water M., herr Wall, N. Y.

B. G. Willork & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH for HERRING'S SAFE in the destruction by fire (the large factory and new tobacco watchouse of C. H. Elicenthal, Washington at, on the night of the 2d inst., whose books papers, deeds, bonds and mortgages, policies of insurance, and bank bills, of great value, were preserved in an iron Safe made many years since by the subscribers, then the best Firemade many years since which time a better five proof article has been discovered by a chemist of Philadelphia, and the exclusive right purchased by the subscribers, now known as Highline's PATENT CHAMPION SAFE—warranted to resist more heat than any Safe now in use, and guaranteed free from dampiness or mildew, an objection to the above-mentioned Safe, and most other no relied fire proof.

oralled fire proof.
We say this is a triumph, as at the time it was made we had
We say this is a triumph, as at the time it was made we had
we have been supplied in the State of New-York, and furnished We say this 's' with the State of New-York, and formand the exclusive right for the State of New-York, and formand them to the public until we purchased the right to use a better article, when we voluntarily reassigned the old patent to the patentee in eighteen hundred and fifty four (1954).

The largest assortment, and best Fire-Proof Safes in the world, warranted free from drupness, on hand and for sale at Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Waterest, corner of Pine, principal depot, and at the branch depot, No. 5 Marray et., one door from Broad Sillas C. Herriso & Co.

N. B.—New and second-hand Safes, of Wilder's patent, for the sile at reduced prices.

ROGERS'S wholesale stock of MES'S and BOYS ROGERS of Wilders and Winter, claims the attention of the third property of the grounds, let -11 is extensive, varied and fashionable. 26—The prices asked are much below the established wholesale rates. The understand with the happy to see country merchants now in town at his way.

PAPER HANGINGS AT WHOLESALE,-Country Merchants are invited to examine our stock of French an American Paper Hanginos, embracine every variety know. It to the trade.

No. 257 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

PAPER DECORATIONS.—THOMAS FAYE & Co. No. 227 Broadway, near Warrenest., have on hand every variety of Paper Hangings, displayed on Screens, so that their effect can be fully appreciated. Artistic workmen only employed, and all work warranted.

DEMOREST'S MAGIC MINIATURE GAS COOK Brove, now in operation at the Crystal Falace, near the Ladies' R from that Saloen, is well worthy of attention, especially to the who have Gas in their dwellings. The cost of this caceeding convenient article is only 75 cents. All the objections herefore existing against the use of Gas for Cooking and Heating purposes are now obviated in this new, simple, and 'yet scientifications' the contraction of the con

FRANGIPANE PERFUME, from the Holy City .- A regrant and lasting perfume. To be had at their Agent's, G. E. INGER & Co., No. 399 Broadway, and of all respects

FALL BOOTS.-WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st. has on hand a splendid assortment of GENTLEMEN'S Hoors suitable for the present season; also, Hoys' Boors and Shors of very superior quality, of his own manufacture and very durable; WATERROOF FISHING and HUNTING BOOTS, and all other articles in his line of business.

YOUNG & JANE,

No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin st., opposite Taylor's Scioon. Medalions, Velvets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpeting, Curtain Materials, &c., at the lowest prices.

TO PURCHASE CARPETINGS

Call on Termeon & Homenaw, Po. 524 Broadway, opposite St Nicholas Hotel.

CARPETING. - English Velvet, 10/; English Bru

WH.DER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, with WHIDER'S PATENT SALAMANDIAL CALE, WILLIAM STATES AND SALAMANDIAL CALE, WILLIAM SECURED BY the celebrated La Belie Powder-Proof Lock, with a very small key—all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. Strars, who has for it years superingended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar worth of property has been consumed in one of them—213 haven been tested in accidental fires.

Warranted free from dampness. For sale by Strars, & Marvis, Nos. 40 Murray and 146 Water-st. Benond-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

Besond-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WATERS modern improved PIANOS and MELODEONS are to be found only at No. 328 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments, second-hand Pianos from 480 to \$155. Pianos had and repaired, polished, boxed and moved. "The liorace Waters Pianos," says The New York Evangelist, "are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these intraments with some degree of confidence from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."

We choose the pattern of our dieses, Why not the color of our treases?

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE imparts a splendid black or brown instantaneously. Sold and applied privately, at his Wig Establishment, No. 6 Astor House. RHEUMATIC PAINS .- The most severe parox

yens of Rheumatism have been stopped in Sve minutes after the first application of Razway's Rivary Rivales. Rapway & Co., No. 162 Februars, N. Y. R. R. Remedies sold by Merchauts, Druggists and Sion

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- The mild, yet thorough operation of these Pri.Ls opon the secretive and excretive or gain trinders them invaluable remedies for Summer Complains. Colic, Worms, Choices Morbus, and all internal diseases of chil-dren, as well as of adults. Sold at the manufactories, No. 30 Maledrabase, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62; cents and \$1 per leax.

THE HACKING COUGH and SORENESS OF THE Chart of the season are immediately relieved by one of D ALLOCK'S INDIA RUBBER POROUS PLANTERS. Those wish have used them, affirm them to be Excelsion of Plasters. Following pages of the back, chest or side, caused by a bruise of sprain, they are unrivaled. Solid at 25 cents, at No. 45 Canales. Dr. ALLOCK'S Wholesale and Retail Office.

BUTTER, &C., AT COUNTRY PRICES. -A CARD. Families and shippers wishing to make advantageous purchases of the products of the farm and dairy, through the medium of the Express agencies in the rural districts, can do so by applying to A. L. Syrisson, No. 3 Broadway, and putting him

In minds for the purpose.

REFERENCE.—WRLLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO.; W. B. DINSBORE, esq., of the Adams Express Company, and T. E.
MARSH, esq., Agent of the United States Express Co.
A. L. STINSON, No. 3 Broadway.
N. B.—Cash orders for the best quality of Table Butter, in
packages of from 15 to 100 m, promptly executed.

DR. TURNBULL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
(From Loudon.)

Is at the Everett House, Union square, where he may be so

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
From The London Times.
A number of scientific gentlemen assembled vesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of

Between twenty and thirty patients attended, many behom, it was stated by their parents, had been born dear at dun.b.

dumb.
They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their Deafness had been cured by the application of Ds. Texasure's Reserves.

And what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief has been obtained, or complete core effected without delay, pain or inconvenience.

Several patients, who represented that they had been com-pletely blind, said that they could now

We agree with the Meers. Chambers that Dr. TURNEULL
bas, by patience and magninity, obtained a grasp of certain new
mode aments and methods, calculated to

CURL CARS OF DEAFNESS,

Pub as were never cured before.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY.

Wigs - HAIR-DYE - Wigs - BATCHELOR'S Wiles and Tourses have in provenients peculiar to their house Tourses and crabbated all over the world for their graceful beauties and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beauties and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beauties of the world. Two lee private rooms for applying the Diss. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, NO. 233 Broadway. RUPTURE .- Only Prize Medalawarded to MARSH a, by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crestal ace, for their rew Parkers Rathean Coke Tayes. References—Pref. Valentine Most, Willard Parker, and John M. 1900 Deep from 7 a. m. to 9 p. 66.

Marsis & Co., No. 21 Maiden lane, New-York.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is universally acknowledged to be the best and cheapest article for beautifying, curl-ing, preserving, restoring and strengthening the

HUMAN HAIR. Sold by all Druggie's and Perfumers throughout the world.; HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF LARES - With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1891, and the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

1801, and the World's Fair, New-York, the London World's Fair.

The Patentee placed \$1,000 in gold in the one exhibited at the World's Fair. London, and invited all the pick-locks in the world to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the world to open the Safe, with or without the keys, and take the world to exhibit the regently.

The subscribers and their agently.

The subscribers and their agently are the only persons authorated to make and soil. Herringer's Patric Champion Save, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

Nos. 135, 177 and 139 Water st., and No. 5 Murray-st., N. Y.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES-SPEED AND PER-SIKGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

PRETION COMBINED —We are now selling SEWING MACHINES for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving wheel. Also, implete six stitches at each turn of the driving wheel. Also, implete six stitches at each turn of the driving wheel. Also, implete six stitches at each of the stitches at each of the stitches at each several control of the stitches at each of the stitches at each

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three times the strength of the common Magnesis, and is clear of unpeasant taste. Four first-premium silver medials and a World F silved and the strength of the market. For sale by the Druggists generally, and wholessie by the manufacturer.

T. J. HUJBAD, Philadelphia.

DAVIDS'S EXCELSION INDELUBLE INK WITHOUT PREPARATION -This article has been very much improved since the let of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a

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five mionity over any other,
need according to directions. For sale by all the principal

need according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States. Thanks a Powins & Co., Manufacturine Stationers, N. Y. TO WHOLESALE

AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, N. Y., invite the attention of close buyers
to their finamenus stock, invite the attention of close buyers
to their finamenus stock, of European and American
FATEST MEDICINES,
the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors' prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK, N. Y., Cincinnati and San Francisco.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS .- The success of Hostter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters in curing Dyspepsis, Liv omplaint, imparting health and tone to the system, creatir suppetite, and cultivening the animal spirits, is without a para il in the history of medicine. Sold by all Grocers, Drazgis of Hotels. Hotsterriga & Sarris, Proprietors, Pittaburg, learn. Barnes & Park. Broadway and Duane st., are of cholesale Agents for the East.

10,000 cures have been made this month of Diarches. Dysentery, Colle, Croup, Chronic Rheumstism, &c., Dr. Torias's celebrated Vexettas Liniaery, warrented ure, or the money returned. Price 25 or 50 cents. Depot 56 Courtlandt-st. Soid by the Druggist throughout the U.S.

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERY, So. 468 Broadway, near Grandest, are now prepared to exhibit their Fall. Introductions of English and Farker Cargarian, 18G, comprising every description and grade, from the most Costly to the Cinarkar Farker.

ENGLISH BRUSSIES, good styles and quality, 8/ per yard.

New York Daily Tribane.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1856.

The Tribune (Lute Whig) Almanac for 1856.-FIFTEENTH EDITION.
Published This Day.
In addition to the usual Calendar pages and Astronomical Calendar pages and Calend

collations, this work contains:
CLASSIFIP D LISTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL.
THE LAWS ENACTED BY THE SECOND SESSION OF THE XXXIID CONGRESS.
STATE GOVERNMENTS—A List of the States, with their Capitels, Governors, Times of Holding Elections, Meetings of Legislatures, &c.

Capitals, Governors, American President By STATES of Legislatures, &c. FOPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES IN 1841 48 and 52.

for 1844 '48 and '52.

LECTION RETURNS FROM ALL THE STATES IN THE UNION (wherein elections were held for 1855), carefully compiled and compared with former elections, expressly for THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

THE WAR IN THE FAST—A Critical and Historical Review of the War between Russia and the Allies.

A HISTORY OF KANSAS TERRITORY—Being a succinct and carefully prepared Statement, embracing the Character, Climate, Settlemeth, Ac., of Kansas alac, an account of the

A HISTORY OF KANNAS TREATION I—Being a success
and carefully prepared Statement, embracing the Character,
Climate, Scitiement, &c., of Kansas; also, an account of the
Legislation and excling doings in that Territory generally,
GOVFRNMENTS OF EUROPF—Including Names and Titles
of Sovereigns, Names of States, Forms of Government,
Square Miles, Population, Religion, &c.
AMERICAN HISTORY IN BRIEF—Important facts in the
Settlement and Progress of the United States.
ORIGIN OF PLANTS—The Nativity of the Prominent Useful
Plants

AN ARTICLE showing the different Modes of Weights and Measures in the in the various countries of Europe and

Americe.
WHAT SHALL WE EAT '-Tubles showing the Prices of the
chief articles of Food in New York (October, 1855), and the
proportion of Nutritious Matter in each article.
SINGLE COPIES 121 cents, ‡1 per dozen, ‡7 per 103.
Postage on the ALMANAC, Leent each prepaid, or 2 cents
each when not prepaid.
GREELEY & MCELBATH.

GREELEY & McELRATH,

N. B.—Many inquiries are made for back numbers of THE WHIO ALMANAC. We can only furnish copies for the years 1850, 1852 and 1853.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Office, New-York. Just Published :

LIFE OF FREMONT, in WELSH. Price, per dozen, 40 outs; per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000 \$20.

BUMNER'S SPEECH, in WELSH. Per dozen, 40 cents; er 100, \$2.50; per 1,040, \$20. GOV. REEDER'S LETTER IN FAVOR OF FREMONT,

and his Speech at New Haven; also, "The Poor Whites of the South," a letter to the Governor of South Carolina. A Tract of 16 pages. Per doren, 20 cts.; per 100, \$1 25; per 1,000, \$10. 16 pages. Per doren, 20 cts.; per ton. Orders inclosing the cash are solicited. Orders inclosing the Cash are solicited. GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Office, N. Y.

Fremont Not a Roman Catholic.

For several months past letters have been pouring n by hundreds and by thousands begging for something conclusive on the question whether Col. Frement is or ever has been a Roman Catholic. As we do not believe that a Protestant is necessarily any better than a Roman Catholic, we have been inclined to make light of the matter. But the pressure has become se great that we have finally issued a pamphlet on the ubject, which completely disposes of it. Now all those who have been so much in went of such a document can be accommodated. Price per thousand, \$3.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Samt Exessronp-What town and State

The National Fair at Philadelphia closed yesterday. We give from our special Reporters full ascounts and the list of premiums.

The Connecticut State Fair premiums are printed in another portion of this day's TRIBUNE.

We give in another page a summary of a dull speech in Wall street by Mr. Washington Hunt, in which he made some hits at the Republican party. We also print a letter from the Hon. John Whipple of Rhode Island, expressing opposite opinions. Mr. Whipple also makes some severe remarks on the virtue of politicians.

The Republican nominations for Congress from this city were made last night. In the HIId Distriet, First, Second, Fifth and Eighth Wards, the Hen, GUY R. PELTON, lawyer, was renominated. In the IVth District, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards, now represented by John Kelly, Hard-Shell Democrat, LEWIS W. RYCKMAN, shoemaker, of the Sixth Ward, was named. In the Vth District, Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York and the Eastern portion of Brooklyn, now represented by Thomas R. Whitney, Pro-Slavery Knew-Nothing, the nomince is GEORGE H. AN-DREWS, one of the editors of The Courier and Enquirer. In the VIth District, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, represented by John Wheeler, elected as a Free Soil Democrat, THOMAS B. STILLMAN, mechanic, of the well-known Novelty Works, was chosen. Int he VIIth District. composed of the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, where Thomas Childs, jr., elected as an Anti-Nebraska Whig, but unable, from sickness, to

well-known campaigner, is the nominee; and in the VIIIth District, Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, our faithful representative of Freedom, ABRAM WAKEMAN, was renominated by acclamation. Mr. W. is a lawyer.

In the XIIIth District of this State, Genesee, Wyoming and Alleghany Counties, Judson W. SHERMAN was nominated yesterday as the Republican Candidate. Judge Pringle, Republican, is the present member. In the XXIIId District, Lewis and Jefferson Counties, CHARLES B. HOARD, manufacturer, of Jefferson Co., is the Republican Candidate. The nomination was offered to the Hon. Joseph Mullin, but he declined. Wm. A. Gilbert, Republican, now represents the District. In the XXVIIth District, Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung and Sebuyler Counties, the present Republican member, the Hen. JOHN M. PARKER of Tioga, was yesterday renominated by as damation.

In the Vth District of New-Jersey, the Republicans have renominated the Hen. ALEX. M. C. PENNINGTON.

The town elections just held in Connecticut establish beyond a doubt that an overwhelming majority of the people of that State are in favor of FREMONT. The coalition between the Buchaman men and the Fillmore men, in behalf of which the Hon. Erastus Brooks has labored and is still laboring so zealously, had been consummated there, and the entire Fillmore vote was cast for the Buchapan candidates at these elections, except in a few towns where mixed tickets were supported by the combined parties. The result has been that the coalition is totally powerless. In the town of Madison, for instance, out of 300 voters only 31 were found to sustain the Buchaneer candidates. And in 32 towns, given by The Hartford Courant, comprising nearly all where elections have now taken place, 74 give Fremont majorities, 53 Buchanan majorities, and 5 are divided. Contrasted with the results in the same places last Fall, the Republicans have gained in 23 towns, and the Border Ruffians in 13. This has been accomplished with a great effort on the part of he latter, and without special exertions on the part of the former. Compared with the vote of last Spring the aggregate gain of Freedom in these towns is 7,000! Taking these facts into view, we are justified in saying that at the election in November, 10,000 is the least majority that Connecticut will give to the standardbearer of Freedom.

In the history of the world thus far, no republican government has ever lasted for any considerable length of time; nor, with the exception of the United States, has such a government ever existed at all in territories of any considerable extent. Hence the very general belief, among European speculators upon politics, that republicanism is an exceptional condition of human affairs, limited by its very nature to brief periods and narrow theaters, which never can become very prevalent, nor afford a permanent basis upon which the government of any great nation ever can rest.

We in America have been accustomed to believe and to say that the wonderful success of our experiment in self-government has exploded all these European hypotheses, showing that Republicanism may be made to operate in territories no matter how extended; while as to permanency we have proudly insisted that no government in Christendem stands upon a basis so solid and lasting as that of the United States. Heaven grant that this may be so! Heaven grant that in this most important matter we may not be misled by that self-sufficiency and self-complacency which foreigners are accustomed to set down as one of the distinguishing characteristics of the American mind. Yet it is too plain to be any longer winked out of sight, that if republicanism is to be as permanent and predominant in this country as every Fourth of July orator tells us it must and will be, still it is not to escape those very same trials and those very same enemies which in all past ages have, sooner or later, brought about its extinguishment.

History shows us that republies, wherever thay have existed, have always been overthrown by one and the same process. That process has ever been this. A few wealthy and powerful citizens, impa tient of republican restraints, resolved to have everything their own way, and to convert the government into an instrument for promoting their own private interest-er what, very erroneously, often, they have esteemed to be such-have conspired with, or rather have employed as their tools, the ignorant, idle and vicious rabble, to oppress and ilence by tumult, uproar and violence, and gradually thus to deprive of any participation in the government, the great mass of the laborious, industrious and thrifty citizens who constitute, as it were, the brain and spinal column that give life, intelligence and activity to every republican government, and without which in full vigor it cannot exist.

It is by mobs composed of the most worthless part of the community, headed and led on by sprigs of the aristocracy, and supported by the secret countenance, if not hired by the money of a wouldbe pristocracy, that the first assaults have ever been made upon republican freedom. They begin with interrupting and breaking up public assemblics, compelling a large part of the more decent and peaceful to forego their right to participate in the discussion of public affairs. Next, they take pessession of the polls, and now by fraud and now by violence determine the result of the elections; till at last, every election having become at once a riot and a fraud, the public mind gradually prepares itself to see elections abolished, and the whole administration of affairs to be left in the hands of a self-appointed eligarchy, or of a single tyrant and

We indeed had flattered ourselves that in this country we were free from any such danger, because with the facility of acquiring property and the diffusion of popular education there ought not to be any such thoughtless, ignorant, vicious and worthless body of citizens, who could be employed as tools and instruments for the overthrow of our republican institutions. Had our American social and political system embraced only the Free States, there would seem to be a great deal of plausibility in this view of the case; but when we come to take into consideration the Slave States also, the question presents itself under a very different aspect. If we compare our American system of republics to that of ancient Greece, a striking analogy in many respects may be perceived between our Slave States and Lacediemon and the other oligarchical, agricultural, largely slaveholding Grecian States, and a no less striking analogy between our Free States and these commercial states abounding with free artisans. of which Athens may be taken as the representative. In this latter class of states the democratical principle was powerful, as it is in our Free States; yet it was constantly crushed and suppressed, and oligarchical governments or tyrannics established on I occupy his seat, Gen. JAMES W. NAE, lawyer, the lits ruins, by the intervention which Lacedemon

and the other oligarchical States were in the constant habit of exercising in the affairs of their dem ocratic neighbors.

This fact of history is full of instruction for us. Already in the fourteen Southern States of this Union, while we have been shouting ignorant and heedless hesannas to the permanency of our republican institutions, Republicanism, by a secret and rapid process, has been rapidly overthrown; and though republican forms are still observed as they were during the first hundred years or so of the Reman empire, the political administration of those States has fallen into the hands of a secret irresponsible, self-constituted oligarchy, who have not only established a censorship of the press and a supervisorship of booksellers' shops, but who undertake to dictate the style and substance of all sermons and other religious teaching, as well as what people may say and what they may not in stump orations, and even what candidates they may presume to nominate and vote for, especially for offices of the highest importance. The scepter of this self-appointed oligarchy is a gutta-percha cane, backed by pistels and a bowie-knife under the flap of the coat, and its patron saint, canonized while he yet lives, is Bully Brooks.

We have little cause for wonder at the facility with which republicanism has been overthrown, and this fearful tyranny established at the South. It is well known that one principal reason by which the Spartans were induced to submit to the stern and cruel oligarchy under which they lived was the dread and terror in which they stood of their slaves, the Helots; and precisely a similar dread and terror has led to the establishment of the existing tyrannies in our Southern States. The terrorists who new rule with a rod of iron those unhappy communities, first put themselves forward in the beneficent disguise of detectors and punishers of intrusive Abolitionists, who, twenty years or more ago, suddenly became such a horrid bugbear to the slaveholders, under the idea that they were coming by thousands at a time, not merely to induce the slaves to run away, but to stimulate them to rise and cut their masters' throats.

Taking advantage of this ridiculous panic-just about as absurd as the Popish plot with which the North itself has lately been frightened for a similar purpose-a set of ambitious, domineering, un scrupulous, Jacobinical individuals, under pretens of keeping out the Abolitionists, have gradually assumed to themselves the most arbitrary dictatorial powers, till at this moment, in those fourteen unhappy States, no man can take a part in nominating. in getting up an electoral ticket, or in voting for John C. Fremont as President, or even saying in public that if elected his election ought to be submitted to, without danger of being denounced as an Abelitionist, mobbed, banished, and, perhaps, tarred and feathered. Thus by a sudden and unexpected attack, repub-

licanism, for the time at least, has been completely suppressed in all the Southern States, and a most odious despotism established in its place. And how is it here at the North! Here we are yet free; yet even here, republicanism hangs in the balance, beset by a danger very similar to that which has overwhelmed it at the South. Taking advantage of a ridiculous terror-one of those occasional panics based on old and inveterate prejudices to which every community is subject, and to which it would be easy to produce many parallels from the history of other countries-a terrorat the spread of Popery -for which we fear our clerical friends are somewhat too much responsible-and a terror at the alleged danger we were in of being overrun and subjugated by foreign immigrants-a set of audacious, ambitious, unscrupulous individuals among ourselves set en foot a dark-lantern conspiracy for putting the mass of the voters under a solemn oath to be governed in everything by their exclusive dictation. Amid communities blinded by fear and terror, this atrocious conspiracy met with astonishing success. Thousands seemed, and still seem, anxious to annihilate themselves as citizens, and to transfer themselves as bond slaves to do the bidding of self-appointed masters.

The heads of this new anti-republican power at the North are now attempting to strike a bargain with their natural allies, the dictators of the South, worder to crush out the Republican party, and to divide with them the power and patronage of the General Government. Should this conspiracy succeed, what then will be the prospects of republicanism here? With republicanism extinguished at the South, and the whole vast power and patronage of the Federal Government exerted for its extinguishment at the North, who will undertake, in such a case, to guarantee us against a calamity similar to that which has overtaken our Southern brethren We have, indeed, one advantage; we may say two. We are warned in time: we see the danger impending over us, which our Southern brethren did not. And then we have what, unfortunately, they have not-a strong, intelligent, numerous middie class: laboring men with brains in their heads and money in their pockets-a very dangerous sort of men for conspirators against liberty-whether conspirators of the lash or conspirators of the antern-and they, if any body, will save us.

A correspondent of The Journal of Commerce. writing from Canandaigus, laments bitterly over the slender circulation and influence of The Journal in that quarter, and the effects produced by the "unholy compound of that trio of beauties, The Herald, TRIBUNE and Times "whose articles certainly do lack something of the unction of that peculiar piety which distills from the columns of The Journal of Commerce. Butthis is not all. The Herald, TRIBUNE and Times are backed by "endless numbers of Republican tracts." to counteract which this correspondent suggests that it is greatly to be desired that somebody should get out "some powerful condensed tract, showing the sectional character and ruinous effect of the success of Fremont."

In making this suggestion, however, this zealous correspondent proceeds very seriously to add: " It is difficult to find such a tract, and difficult for any pen to indite it, that's certain; for the same reason that it is a short word to call a man a thing, while it takes a great many to disprove it"-particularly if the fellow happens to be a thing after all; as is beyond all question the case with the Buchaneers, who, after having got admission into Kansas under color of Squatter Sovereignty, have not merely sought to steal the terriory and the political rights of the actual settlers by means of a falsely elected Legislature, but have gone on from that to violently robbing the People, under color of bogus laws, of their liberty, their property, and even their lives-all which is fully indersed in the Cincinnati platform which Mr. Buchanan is. "But I would willingly throw "my contribution." adds this anxious correspondent, " to pay for the printing and circulating such a decument if it could be had."

"If it could be had!" Ab, there is the rub! It

can't be had, which is the reason, and the only reason, why it is not printed and circulated. This Canandaigua man must know as little about New-York City as he seems to know, or to desire to know, about Kansas, if he imagines that what prevents the printing and circulation of such a tract is want of money. Money is plenty. There is the whole body of officeholders to draw upon-at this mement, a mere sponge to be squeezed in the hands of the party managers, -not to mention the \$50,000 which half a dozen patriotic gentlemen contributed the other day at half an hour's notice, to meet the exigency of the case in Pennsylvania-gentlemen who, if they could carry New-York by it, stand ready to contribute another like sum at equally short notice. It is not poverty that stands in the way-only the difficulty of finding such a tract or any pen to indite it. There are plenty of men in the Buchsnan party who can prove the moon made of green cheese or that three and five make but two; but to demonstrate "in a powerful condensed tract" that the safety of the country depends on the defeat of Fremont, is too much even for Ellwood

How little there is new in the threats of Wise, Brooks and other Southern fire-eaters to dissolve the Union by which some of the old grannies of the press are, or affect to be so much frightened, will be seen by the following article, which we reproduce from The Boston Daily Advertiser-not The Daily Advertiser of yesterday or last week, but The Boston Daily Advertiser of June, 1820-at a time when the Missouri Question was still under discussion; that journal having been then, in its vigorous youthful manhood, as it is now in its green rejuvenated old age, a vigorous opponent of the extension of Slavery and supporter of the rights of the North. It will be seen from this article that precisely the same tactics were resorted to thirty-six years ago to force us to submit to the Missouri Compromise which are now employed to compel us to submit to the repeal of the Compromise after the South has received her whole share of benefits under it, and just as we are coming into possession of ours.

There is not a single item of the present Buchaneer and Know-Nothing tactics-except gutta-percha, murder and arson in Kansas, Ostend Manifestes, assaults upon the parentage of candidates for office, and the enormous depths to which The Express, and other affiliated journals, have carried the practice of slander-except these, which are modern improvements, there is not an item of their present tactics which was not perfectly well understood and in full practice by the Southern politicians and their Northern doughtace allies of thirtysix years ago. All the fudge about geographical parties and the dissolution of the Union if the slaveholders can't rule it, even Gov. Wise's famous idea that the salvation of the country depends upon keeping up and enhancing the price of buck negrees, and also the contempt so generally felt and expressed at the South for the "greasy mechanics," peddlers and traders of the North," as unfit to be intrusted with the government of the country-all this, it will be seen by the article below, is a very old story, such mere repetition that the article which we quote, though more than thirty-six years old, might well be supposed to have been written

"It forms a curious and edifying matter for contemplation to observe at the same time the conduct of our opponents, and their charges against us; a partial enumeration will show the contrast.

"They mutually urge each other into such an excess of passion, that it seems bordering on fury and ready to burst into violence-and complain of the excitement we have got into.

"They vote unanimously from all the Slave States, and evidently in a precorderted manner, and do not suffer a single dissenting voice within the limits of Slavery—and then are struck with horror at our giving this question a geographical distinction. They threaten openly to dissolve the Union if they cannot carry this single point, and attribute to us local views and want of patriotism.

The Slave States entered the Union forming little more than one third the number of States. They are now almost one half, and they have a digested plan to make themselves within a short period two hirds of the whole number-and they impute to us ambition and making a struggle for power.

"Their leading men, whose impulse is an insatiable birst of domination, are supported by the whole mob of slaveholders and slavedealers, whose only motive s to keep up the price of human flesh-and they look down upon us as being a collection of traders and ped

"They come forward with the most moving proteststions of their love of the Constitution; Virginia interposes with violent resolutions her protecting shield; they swear that their only motive is to preserve the Constitution from violation, and to maintain the rights of the Stares-and they are disgusted with our

This threat of dissolving the Union, when we consider from whom it comes, on the present occasion raises at once wonder and pity, but has never been thought worth a serious argument here. We have heard and read of many plans and reveries of statesmen and philosophers, in their hours of leisure, for making improvements in legislation and forming governments. But even the academicians of Laperta never imagined such a nation as these seceding States would form. Can the mind of any statesman imagine a community of more deplorable weakness? What would this new Utopia present? A nation without commerce or manufactures: without a population to furnish either soldiers or sailors, their whole means, fiscal and physical, would be exhausted in maintaining a ferocious gendarmerie to preserve them from the in essant danger of conflagration and massacre !"

Lest it should be supposed that this was written for the benefit of Choate, Fillmore, Ruggles, Hunt, or any other of those unlucky old fossils, we repeat that it was first published more than thirty-six years ago.

The Court of Appeals has at length settled the much vexed question which arose upon the statute of July 21, 1853, whereby the jurisdiction of the Marine Court was extended, and its Justices empowered to hold General Terms at such times as they might deem proper. This act was so loosely worded as to be open to three constructions. In the opinion of some it substituted the newlycreated General Term, in place of the Common Pleas, as an appellate tribunal, and thus made the Marine Court a court of last resort for itself, and hence coordinate with the Court of Appeals. This was a favorite view with the Justices who adorn its bench. Others thought that the statute merely gave an additional remedy to parties, and left them free to carry a case up to the Common Pleas, as before, at their option. This theory was adopted by the Justices of the latter Court, one of whom delivered an elaborate opinion to that effect. A majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, on the other hand, held that the statute must be so construed as to harmonize with the general system which prevails in this State; that an appeal, there fore, lay from the judgment of a single Justice to the General Term of the Marine Court, whence, if at all, it might be taken to the Common Pleas. The last of these three constructions has been adopted | William C. Daveaport of Yestal.

by the tribunal which determines the law for the State. We are glad that this question is finally pet to rest. In a matter affecting so many suitors, and bringing the Courts into frequent collision, one casnot but feel the force of that legal maxim which rates certainty above correctness of decision. But we are not particularly pleased with the conclusion at which the Court of last resort has arrived. Whether such was the purpose of the Legislature or not, we are sorry to see this baby-house General Term be come a thing of so much dignity and importance. Though theoretically but the half-way house, many suits, we fear, will never get any further. And with all due respect for the honorable Justices who preside there, we are by no means sure that the law dispensed by the Court of Common Pleas is not likely to be a little more trustworthy than theirs. As for harmony in the judicial system, good law is better than that; nor do most lawyers entertain such high respect for our method of appealing from A. to B. and from B. to A. B. and C. and so on,

as to wish it carried further han now, especially

where the A. B. and C. are all, in legal attainment,

but little better than so many Justices of the

Peace.

Archbishop Hughes has very properly taken pains to clear himself, by a card signed with his name and published in the newspapers, of any suspicion of being in any way connected with, or as inderser of, the infamous calumnies on Col. Fremont, which have been set afloat by the editor of The Freeman's Journal-a paper supposed by many, but erroneously, as it now appears, to be an organ of the Archbishop. This is an example which, as it seems to us. Mr. Fillmore would do well to imitate. The public have much the same ground for supposing The Express to be the official organ of Mr. Fillmore that they had for setting down The Freeman's Journal as the organ of the Archbishop. Under these circumstances, it seems to be a duty which Mr. Fillmore owes to himself and to the decorum of his position, to clear himself as explicitly as the Archbishop has-if he can do so consistently with truth—of all suspicion of any connection with the dirty calumnies of which Col. Frement is the standing target, and in which The Express riots with all the gusto of a hog in a dunghill. It would be a pity if, beside destroying his character as a patriot and a man of sense, Mr. Fillmore should allow The Express, and other papers which pass for his organs, to destroy his character as a gentleman-hitherto, we believe, unimpeached, and the best consolation he can have in his retirement after his treacherons friends have used him up for their own purposes in the Presidential canvass. It appears by the pamphlet, entitled "Col. Fre-

"mont Not a Roman Catholic," which is published to-day at THE TRIBUNE office, that there are two Frements, both of whom have belonged to the army; both resided in Washington; that they resemble each other, and that that Fremont who is the candidate for President is not that Frement who was in the habit of attending the Catholic

The prospects in New-Jersey are brightening. The friends of Freedom are getting actively at work, and if the present effort is continued, as incessant as it may be, New-Jersey is sure for Fremont and Dayton by a handsome plurality, independent of the result of the election in Pennsylvania or any other influence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RAISING BUCHANEER SUPPLIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1856. The work of taxation goes bravely on in the Government Departments in this city, and already the overcorked recipients of Government patronage begin to complain bitterly of the levy made upon their salaries to carry on the good work of preparing the way for the introduction of Slavery into the thriving workshops of Pennsylvania by the election of Pro-Slavery Buchanan and his satellites.

Now these poor clerks say they have no objection to giving what they feel able for the success of the Democratic party, but when the amount they shall give is fixed by official authority, it is rather than they can quietly submit to. But they have as choice in the matter, they must either gire, or be officially reported to the Secretary of the Department to be entered on the Black Book kept for that purpose, and from which judgment is to be pro-nounced on all who refuse to give liberally, after

It is quite amusing to look over and see the variety of excuses presented for not coming up to the

rack. Here are some of them:

"Large family—unable;" "Heavily in debt—can't
give without defrauding my creditors;" "Have already contributed more than I feel able to give;"

"Willing, but unable;" "Will give \$5 now—balance
next moreth." The following is a scene which occurred between

P. Clayton of Georgia, the Second Auditor, and J. W. Brown of North Carolina, a sterling Democrat and brother of ex-Senator Brown.

Mr. Clayton approaches Mr. Brown, with roll in hand, and remarks to him: "I see marked opposite your name—Refuses. Is this correct, and shall I so report it to the Secretary?" "No, Sir; it is not; it should be declines, not refuses."

t is not; it should be declines, not rejuses.

Such is something of a specimen of what is daily
occurring in the Government Departments here. occurring in the Government De Now no one objects to clerks or Now no one objects to cierks or any one cise giv-ing whatever they please to aid the party to which they belong, but when the attempt is made to coerce these donations by official acts, it is time the people knew it, and if for no other reason should determine to hard from authority any party that could be guilty of such petty acts of despotism, to

say the least of it. It is presumed that not less than eighty thousand dollars has been raised in this way in the Departments here for electioneering purposes in Pennsyl-

The money is used, too, for the most base objects—such as buying of votes and being placed in the hands of leading Democrats for betting purposes, in order to get up a false impression as to

heir strength. I am told also by a resident of Maryland that

the game is endeavored to be practiced of colonizing voters from Maryland into Pennsylvania.

It becomes every Pennsylvanian to be on the look out for all kinds of fraud, for it is evident, from the self-confident spirit manifested by the Democratic leaders here, that they will descend to any base means to carry the election, as they all admit that f they lose Pennsylvania in the State election, it a all up with them.

Let each voter in Pennsylvania remember that his vote may decide the fate of Kausas.

DENOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. -The Convention for the nomination of city officers met last evening at Tammany Hall, and completed the ticket. It now stands: For Mayor, James S. Libby: for Corporation Counsel, Richard Busteed; for City Judge. Ambrese L. Pinney; for Governor of the Alme-House, Nicholas Dimond.

The Republicans of Broome County have nomine ted the following ticket: For Member of Assembly, Ence Puffer; District-Attorney, George A. Northrup. Superinteedent of the Poor, Augustus Morgan; Justice of Sessions, Lucien Woodruff of Windsor, Coroses,